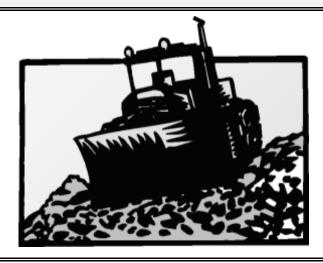
BMP: Contaminated or Erodible Surface Areas



DESCRIPTION:

Prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to storm water from contaminated or erodible surface areas by leaving as much vegetation on-site as possible, minimizing soil exposure time, stabilizing exposed soils, and preventing storm water run on and runoff.

APPLICATION:

This BMP addresses soils which are not so contaminated as to exceed criteria but the soil is eroding and carrying pollutants off in the storm water.

INSTALLATION/APPLICATION CRITERIA:

Contaminated or erodible surface areas can be controlled by:

Preservation of natural vegetation, re-vegetation, chemical stabilization, removal of contaminated soils or geosynthetics.

LIMITATIONS:

Disadvantages of preserving natural vegetation or re-vegetating include:

- Requires substantial planning to preserve and maintain the existing vegetation.
- May not be cost-effective with high land costs.
- Lack of rainfall and/or poor soils may limit the success of re-vegetated areas.
- Disadvantages of chemical stabilization include:
 - 1. Creation of impervious surfaces
 - 2. May cause harmful effects on water quality
 - 3. Is usually more expensive than vegetative cover.

MAINTENANCE:

Maintenance should be minimal, except possibly if irrigation of vegetation is necessary.

OBJECTIVES

- Housekeeping Practices
- □ Contain Waste
- ☐ Minimize Disturbed Areas
- □ Stabilize Disturbed Areas
- □ Protect Slopes/Channels
- □ Control Site Perimeter
- □ Control Internal Erosion



ADAPTED FROM SALT LAKE COUNTY BMP FACTSHEET

TARGETED POLLUTANTS

- Sediment
- Nutrients
- Toxic Materials
- Oil & Grease
- Floatable Materials
- Other Waste
- High Impact
- □ Low or Unknown Impact

IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

- ☑ Capital Costs
- □ Maintenance
- □ Training
- High 🛛
- \square Low